

Androscoggin, the lower Merrimac, and well inland along the Connecticut. Notable also, though not abundant, was *Scirpus Smithii* Gray. In a previous visit, at the northwest corner of Lake Ossipee, I had found *Myriophyllum tenellum* also.

Province Lake in Wakefield proved, at least on its sandy southern side, where I was able to examine it, of less interest, though *Solidago tenuifolia* was present there, as I fancy it is at many of the ponds of the region (I have found it at Lovewell Pond and at Silver Lake in Madison). More interesting to me, however, and more common than at the other ponds I visited was *Scirpus Smithii*, and not far from it, abundant but not at all conspicuous, was *Subularia aquatica* L., a representative of a northern aquatic flora appearing a little out of place among its coastal plain neighbors.

A few moments of collecting on the west shore of Mirror Lake in Tuftonborough yielded *Subularia* and *Myriophyllum tenellum* again, and a single plant of *Scirpus Smithii* was the first thing to greet me on the sandy north end of Lake Wentworth in Wolfeborough, where approaching dusk cut short my collecting just when it began to promise well.

These interesting features of a hasty sampling, during parts of two days, of very restricted portions of a few of the many ponds in the east central region of New Hampshire suggest that more prolonged and careful investigation might furnish valuable and perhaps surprising results for our knowledge of the distribution of coastal plain extensions in a district comparatively neglected by botanical collectors. Specimens of the plants mentioned in this article have been deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, and for assistance in the determination and verification of several of them I am greatly indebted to Professor Fernald.

URBANA, ILLINOIS.

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TWO MORE WOOL-WASTE PLANTS FROM WESTFORD, MASS.—In going over the herbarium of the late Emily F. Fletcher, two wool-waste plants have been detected which it may be worth while to record by way of completing the list of her "finds" published by her-

self and in various installments of the *Flora of the Boston District*.<sup>1</sup> A necessarily hasty search in literature indicates that neither plant has been noticed before in North America.

1. *AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA* L. This species is widely distributed in the Eurasian continent. It resembles our native *A. gryposepala* in that the stem and the rachis of the inflorescence are clothed with minute glandular puberulence mixed with long, non-glandular hairs. It is readily recognized, however, by its commonly more compact habit, the lower internodes of the stem tending to be short, thus bringing the leaves close together, by its generally smaller leaflets, and by the characters of the fruiting calyx. The body of the mature hypanthium is rather narrowly top-shaped and measures from the base to the point of insertion of the hooked bristles about 5 mm. In *A. gryposepala* the corresponding measurement is about 3 mm. and the hypanthium is very broadly turbinate. Miss Fletcher's label gives no information as to the circumstances under which the plant was found, but the nature of its fruit marks it as a likely subject for introduction with wool.

2. *VERBASCUM THAPSIFORME* Schrad. This is a native of central Europe, known in Germany as "wild tobacco." It seems a rather critical species, but is maintained as a species in nearly all recent European floras. It is closely related to *V. phlomoides*, from which it differs principally in its long-decurrent leaves, the wings of the stem formed by them extending from the point of insertion of each leaf to that of the one below. From *V. Thapsus* it differs, as does *V. phlomoides*, in its larger flowers (3–4 cm. in diameter), in its spatulate and decurrent (instead of capitate) stigmas, and in the large anthers (3.5–4 mm. long) of the two longer (inferior) stamens, which are inserted laterally on the filament. The smaller anthers of the inferior stamens of *V. Thapsus* are inserted obliquely across the apex of the filament.

According to Miss Fletcher's label, there was "an eighth of an acre" of the plant at Westford when she collected it in September, 1911. A fragmentary specimen in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, collected at Georgetown, Mass., by Mrs. C. N. S. Horner, may also be referable to *V. thapsiforme*.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

<sup>1</sup> For an account of Miss Fletcher and her work, see *RHODORA* xxv. 149–150, Sept., 1923.